

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF INDIANA

CHRISTOPHER HUDSON,)	
)	
Petitioner,)	
vs.)	1:12-cv-1413-JMS-MJD
)	
KEITH BUTTS,)	
)	
Respondent.)	

Entry Discussing Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus

A federal court may issue a writ of habeas corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. ' 2254(a) only if it finds the applicant *is* in custody in violation of the Constitution or laws or treaties of the United States.@ *Id.* Because habeas petitioner Christopher Hudson fails to show that this is the case with respect to the disciplinary proceeding challenged in this case, his petition for a writ of habeas corpus must be **denied** and this action dismissed.

Discussion

In a disciplinary proceeding identified as No. ISR 12-02-0058, Hudson was found guilty of violating a rule at an Indiana prison by physically resisting staff. The facts favorable to the decision of the hearing officer are that during the morning of February 15, 2012, first responders went to Hudson's cell because of a report that he was unresponsive. They found Hudson lying face down with his hands under him. It was determined that Hudson was responsive, but refused to show his hands when ordered to do so and was beginning to be combative. A stun device was employed.

Contending that the proceeding was constitutionally infirm, Minor seeks a writ of habeas corpus.

Indiana state prisoners have a liberty interest in their good-time credits and therefore are entitled to due process before the state may revoke them. *Wolff v. McDonnell*, 418 U.S. 539, 557 (1974); *Cochran v. Buss*, 381 F.3d 637, 639 (7th Cir. 2004). The right to due process in this setting is important and is well-defined. Due process requires the issuance of advance written notice of the charges, a limited opportunity to present evidence to an impartial decision-maker, a written statement articulating the reasons for the disciplinary action and the evidence justifying it, and

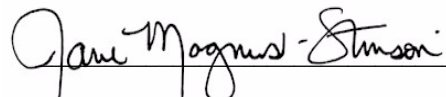
Asome evidence in the record[®] to support the finding of guilt. See *Superintend., Mass. Corr. Inst. v. Hill*, 472 U.S. 445, 454 (1985); *Wolff v. McDonnell*, 418 U.S. 539, 564, 566, 570-71 (1974); *Piggie v. Cotton*, 344 F.3d 674, 677 (7th Cir. 2003); *Webb v. Anderson*, 224 F.3d 649, 652 (7th Cir. 2000).

Under *Wolff* and *Hill*, Hudson received all the process to which he was entitled. That is, the charge was clear, adequate notice was given, and the evidence was sufficient. In addition, (1) Hudson was given the opportunity to appear before the hearing officer and make a statement concerning the charge, (2) the hearing officer issued a sufficient statement of its findings, and (3) the hearing officer issued a written reason for the decision and for the sanctions which were imposed.

Hudson's claims that he was denied the protections afforded by *Wolff* are either refuted by the expanded record or based on assertions which do not entitle him to relief. "The touchstone of due process is protection of the individual against arbitrary action of the government." *Wolff*, 418 U.S. at 558. There was no arbitrary action in any aspect of the charge, disciplinary proceeding, or sanctions involved in the events identified in this action, and there was no constitutional infirmity in the proceeding which entitles Minor to the relief he seeks. Accordingly, his petition for a writ of habeas corpus must be **denied** and the action dismissed. Judgment consistent with this Entry shall now issue.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Date: 04/02/2013

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Jane Magnus-Stinson". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Jane" and last name "Stinson" clearly legible.

Hon. Jane Magnus-Stinson, Judge
United States District Court
Southern District of Indiana

Distribution:

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